**Multiple Choice Answer Key**

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. E
5. E
6. C
7. B
8. E
9. E
10. B
11. D
12. E
13. B
14. E
15. E
16. D
17. A
18. A
19. D
20. A
21. D
22. D
23. B
24. D
25. D
26. B
27. E
28. B
29. A
30. C
31. E
32. B
33. D
34. A
35. E
36. D
37. C
38. D
39. D
40. C
41. B
42. B
43. B
44. D
45. E
46. A
47. B
48. E
49. B
50. E
51. E
52. D
53. C
54. A
55. B
56. D
57. A
58. D
59. E
60. B
61. D
62. E
63. D
64. B
65. A
66. C
67. A
68. C
69. A
70. E
71. B
72. E
73. E
74. D
75. A
76. A
77. B
78. A
79. A
80. C

**DBQ ANSWER KEY**

**Background Information:**

-There were three presidents during the Progressive Era (Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson)

-Progressive Era was a reform era.

-Urbanization and industrialization were impacting the US.

-Immigrants and city dwellers affected the US’s ability to function properly.

-The persistence and effort of women impacted the lives of Americans and led to many of the necessary items that we take for granted today (clean water, trash collection, hot lunches at schools, community playgrounds, fire codes for office buildings, and public libraries).

Describing Answers Including Each Document:

**Document A**- One could have written about...

-Women began dressing different to try to break the barrier between women and men even more.

-These “New Women,” as they were called, were expected to go to college, be involved with sports, have a career outside the home and look for a marriage based on equality.

-The “New Woman” depicted in this picture has shorts on, like a man would, instead of a skirt or dress. This is depicting what women might eventually look like if they continued on the path of change.

**Document B-** One could have written about...

-In 1915, after the start of WW1, peace activists formed the WPP (Women’s Peace Party).

-Most women did not want the US to be involved in the war and made several groups and organizations to lobby to stay away from the war.

**Document C-**One could have written about...

-The Progressive Era made women more independent. Eventually they received the right to vote from the 19th amendment. Even Mark Twain discusses how he knew women would have the right to vote because women were smart as well.

-Women were more involved in politics and spread from just being involved in the home.

**Document D-**

-Women were temperance reformers.

- Many women fought against alcohol because it leads to more domestic violence in the home.

-Many men usually spent the household’s money on alcohol. Therefore, women united with other minorities and groups and created programs to protest alcohol.

-Because alcohol was another thing that women wanted to reform, they stood up and once again protested.

**Document E-**

-Women were not the only ones working around the house any more.

-Since the Progressive Era, women had the strength to stand up and not be the only figures working in the home.

-Women were not just the mothers anymore. Some had jobs. The men and fathers had to work equally as hard to match the women’s independence.

**Document F-**

-Women, usually single women with no children, worked in factories, as domestic servants or in agriculture.

-They became a lot more independent. Education and careers were in most women’s grasps.

-A few women actually excelled as doctors, scientists and journalists.

**Document G-**

-Lady Liberty stands writing out what a women’s sphere is.  She crosses out the words ‘the home’ and the list next to her includes words such as the home plus the law, industry, the school and so on.

-This cartoon is relating to the fact that women grew outside their ‘sphere’ of the home and turned more into politics and basically everything a man would do.

**Document H-**

-This document shows women protesting in front of the White House.

-The 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote and that led to many changes in the US.

-Women argued that the fact that they were the keepers of the home made it more important to have the right to vote (because then they can defend their home and what the family needs).

1. **How did the puritan religion set the standard for the beginnings of the American society?**  
     
   **Puritans**  
   -very strict  
   -not accepting  
   -most of the Puritans settled in the New England area  
   -believed the Bible was God's true law  
   -each church congregation was to be individually responsible to God, as was each person  
   -any who opposing theological views had to leave the community or to be converted.  
   -Calvinism  
   -conversion  
   -protest and ethic  
     
   **Impact**  
   -started a trend rejecting religious diversity (and diversity in general)  
   -numbers rose from 17,800 in 1640 to 106,000 in 1700.  
   -separate communities established  
   - shunned foreigners  
   - created environment shunning religious freedom like Britain  
   -conformity  
   -Anne Hutchinson  
   -Puritans vs. Indians
2. **In your opinion, whose side had more validity, the confederacy or the union?**  
     
   **Union v. Confederacy**  
   -Confederacy wanted independence from the north   
   -SC hits Fort Sumter first  
   -North fought to preserve union   
   -John Brown’s raid   
   -Hinton Helper’s The Impending Crisis of the South  
   -Sumner v. Brooks in Senate chamber  
   -Uncle Tom’s Cabin  
     
   **The Union**  
   - central government  
   - anti-slavery  
   - “to preserve the union”  
   - Abraham Lincoln  
   - Anti Tariff of 1857  
     
   **The Confederacy**  
   - states’ rights  
   - slavery  
   - nullification  
   - Senator James Henry Crittenden  
   - 11 states seceded between 1860-1861; first was South Carolina  
   - Pro Tariff of 1857  
   - President Jefferson Davis
3. **Which of the “Progressive Presidents” was the most effective, explain your answer.**  
     
   **Roosevelt**  
   -the square deal  
   - regulated trust  
   - Peace Conference  
   - 44 suits against trust  
   - helped to create Panama canal   
   - National parks  
   - helped solve disputes over Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, and Morocco  
   - Drago Doctrine  
   - breakup of northern securities company  
   - meat inspection act  
     
   **Taft**  
   - 90 Antitrust Suits against monopolies; more than Roosevelt  
   - support for federal income tax and direct election of senators  
   - helped set ICC railroad rates  
   - Arizona and New Mexico joined the US  
   - support and signed law to create Children's Bureau to investigate matters pertaining to welfare of children  
     
   **Wilson**  
   - Underwood-Simmons Tariff  
   - Federal Reserve Act  
   - Federal Trade Commission Act  
   - Keating-Owen Act (1st child labor law)  
   - responses to Unrestricted Submarine Warfare  
   - Fourteen Points  
   - creation of League of Nations   
   - 19th amendment (but pretty much forced into passage)  
   - Cable Act (women are US citizens regardless of husband's status)
4. **What factors contributed to creating the great depression?**   
     
   -the roaring 20s  
   -cars, radios, movies  
   -black Tuesday – October 29th 1929  
   -farm overproduction – put many famers out of jobs  
   -factory overproduction – did not see the result of long term production rates  
   -installment plan buying = over extension of credit  
   -WWI  
   -Herbert Hoover = hands off approach – let it fix itself  
   -rugged individualist  
   -economic troubles in Europe- Hawley Smoot tariff 1930  
   -drought in Mississippi valley 1930  
   -banks closings  
   -panic to sell stocks

**Works Cited**

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6. http://www.famousquotes.me.uk/speeches/Mark\_Twain/index.htm